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THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1769.

BOSTON.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

[CONTINUED.]

Feb. 10. LETTERS from Georgia, dated the 28th December laſt, give us to underſtand; that the aſſembly of that province, have fully harmonized with the aſſemblies of their ſiſter colonies, by aſſerting their conſtitutional rights in a number of ſpirited reſolves, and in petitioning their gracious Sovereign for a redreſs of American grievances, as alſo in the reſpectful notice they have taken of the Virginia, and Maſſachuſetts circular letters. The patriotic conduct of this aſſembly, does them the more honour, as their governor has been pleaſed to tell the world, that *more than ordinary pains* had been taken to *prevent* their receiving and ſhewing countenance and ſupport to the *Boſton Letter*, and that notwithſtanding this, they had ſuffered themſelves to be influenced by the conduct of other provinces, and thereby deliberately laid him under the neceſſity of diſſolving the aſſembly; thoſe members who have thus dared to maintain the conſtitutional rights of their conſtituents, though threatened with political death, by the mandate of a M——r, have juſtly merited the grateful acknowledgments of every American; and their names ſhould live for ever, in the annals of their country.—Governor Wright's ſpeech upon this occaſion may lead us to imagine, that he would not have L—d H—lſb——gh conclude that governor Bernard is the only governor upon the continent, who could reaſon with *propriety*, upon the juſtice and policy of American meaſures, but the good gentleman ought to be borne with, as his ſpeech is *quite diſpaſſionate*, and does not, like ſome others, diſcover the *baſeſt ingratitude* and the moſt *inveterate enmity* againſt the people of his government, or that he was *vain enough* to fancy himſelf *capable of forming* the meaſures of adminiſtration.

Feb. 11. The ſummoning of new witneſſes, reſpecting the libels againſt Mr. Hancock ſtill continues. A clerk of that gentleman, was this day brought to judge Auchmuty's chamber, and cloſely examined; when this trial will end we know not; as long as it continues, we ſhall notice their proceedure, that the friends of Liberty, on the other ſide the water, may be able to form ſome idea of an American court of Admiralty.

Feb. 12. The prevalency of vice and profaneneſs, the robberies, thieving, houſe-breaking, &c. which have been committed ſince a certain ſet of men were ſent among us, as we have been told by L—d H—lſb——gh, to aſſiſt the civil magiſtrate, muſt greatly affect every member of the community, who view thoſe licentious proceedings, either in a moral or political light. The faithful magiſtrate at ſuch a day, has it in his power to teſtify his regard to the honour of the ſupreme lawgiver, and his love to his country, in his endeavours to diſcountenance and ſuppreſs them: Thoſe who have exerted themſelves herein, have juſtly merited the applauſe, and eſteem, of the wiſe and virtuous; and when any one inſtance comes to our knowledge of Mr. Juſtice Murray, and the other late appointed juſtices, having acted up to the *true* character of *reforming* magiſtrates; we ſhall with pleaſure record the ſame in this journal.

Feb. 13. We have had more of winter ſince February ſet in, than in all the preceeding months; the ice having opened new paſſages out of town for the ſoldiery, deſertions are more numerous than ever; notwithſtanding all the care of the officers, and vigilance of the military guards, which almoſt ſurround the town, the practice of ſending out ſerjeant's parties in diſguiſe, ſtill continues, but we do not hear of any one deſerter being brought back, excepting poor Ames, whoſe execution is thought to have been as *impolitic* as it was illegal; it deters thoſe country people from making diſcoveries, which the proſpect of a reward might tempt them to do, as they now apprehend, that this cannot be done without involving themſelves in the guilt of blood——We wiſh thoſe ſtateſmen, on the other ſide of the water, who were in the meaſures of ſending troops, could but look into Boſton, and ſee the preſent ſtate of the regiments quartered among us; if all upon the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhment were now in America, and were no fuller than the former, it has been conjectured, that the number of Britiſh troops would not, in ſuch caſe, exceed twenty thouſand effective men. What policy muſt have been adopted by the Britiſh m——y! The ſure hold, Britons once had of Americans, by having their *affections*, has been *wantonly* thrown away, for the *precarious* one, which a body of *troops* can only obtain; a few regiments placed in Boſton neither of which can be truſted without the walls, leſt the greater part ſhould diſappear, or kept together within them, even by a diſcipline hitherto exerciſed only in an enemy's country, is the goodly power which has been thought ſufficient to keep a whole continent in ſubjection. It was certainly a ſhrewd conjecture made by one in the Houſe of C——m—ns, upon the firſt news of the troops being *peaceably* landed in Boſton, that we ſhould now be better acquainted with *ourſelves* and with *them*.

Feb. 14. In the papers brought us by the laſt poſt, we have ſeen with pleaſure, the petition of the Pennſylvania Aſſembly, to his Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament, in which that Aſſembly fully concur, with thoſe of the other colonies in *aſſerting* with great decency and loyalty, and a manly firmneſs, the *natural* and *conſtitutional* rights of Americans, not to be *taxed*, but by a repreſentation of their *own*; a right, *eſſential* to a Britiſh ſubject, and *inſeparable* from the idea of a free government. It is now evident beyond a doubt, that *one ſentiment* upon the grand point, runs through all the *colonies*, not excepting the infant ſettlement of Georgia, which though it muſt be ſuppoſed under particular diſcouragements from *aſſerting* this right, has yet dared to do it.

This union is the *ſafety* of colonies, and a pleaſing *omen* in favour of the great American cauſe, which patience and a perſevering firmneſs, muſt at length bring to an happy iſſue, both to the parent country and the colonies. It is certain that the *right* of taxation is the *cauſe* of the preſent controverſy between them; and the colonies not *conceding* this right to the Britiſh Parliament, is what has alarmed and offended adminiſtration: An union among the colonies in this point, is what they principally dreaded, and endeavoured to avoid—Hence the *impolitic* diſſolutions and prorogations of the colony aſſemblies, adapted rather to *confirm* than *change* the ſentiments of the people; the liberal ſpirit of the Maſſachuſetts aſſembly, and particularly the circular Letter, were conſidered as ſtrongly *leading* to ſuch a *union*——The warm attachment of the citizens of Boſton to the *rights of America*, and the patriotic conduct of their repreſentatives were looked upon, as having no ſmall influence upon the *Aſſembly*; this is the *true ſource* of that high diſpleaſure, expreſſed by the ſecretary of ſtate, for the American department; and by other leading men at home, againſt the Maſſachuſetts aſſembly, and particularly the *town of Boſton*. Hence the miſrepreſentations, and aggravated accounts of diſorders here, tranſmitted to adminiſtration, and too eaſily credited, to form a *pretence* for treating this town with particular ſeverity, and for placing ſo large a body of troops in its very bowels; from an *abſurd opinion* that if the ſpirit of liberty was once thoroughly quelled *in this capital*, it muſt not only be *extinguiſhed* through the *province*, but in all the *colonies*. Vain imagination! *One ſpirit* animates all America; and both the *juſtice* and *importance* of the cauſe is ſo plain, that to *quench* this ſpirit, *all the colonies* muſt be abſolutely *deſtroyed*. What has contributed to *diſtinguiſh* this province, *is the reſidence* of the commiſſioners among us, and the *uncommon exertions* of G. B. and his tools, in favour of power, and to promote the moſt diſagreeable meaſures of adminiſtration; exertions that have however been ſo *ill directed*, that they have happily *embarraſſed* rather than *promoted* the intended plan——Being puſhed *firſt*, and more *violently* than our neighbours, we were *early* and *vigorous* in the oppoſition, and do not therefore arrogate upon this account, any undue merit to our ourſelves——We rejoice to ſee the colonies in the great point of right, *compleatly united*. Severe meaſures towards *any one* or the whole, muſt tend to *confirm* the union. The *tighter* the cord of unconſtitutional power is drawn round this bundle of arrows, the *firmer* it will be; and the *band* that can *forcibly break it*, in ſuch a cauſe *muſt be ſtrong enough* to break the *pillars* of the Britiſh conſtitution, and *overturn* the whole nation.

Feb. 15. The coaſting veſſel which we have before told had been ſeized by a guarda coaſta for having a barrel of wine in the run, which had not been cleared out; has been ſince libelled and *condemned*, at a court of admiralty, together with ſome New-England tobacco, which was found on board upon loading her:—It is proper to obſerve, that the *only pretence* for ſtopping this veſſel was the *caſk of wine*, but the *cauſe* of the condemnation was the *tobacco* found on board; we muſt therefore leave it to the world to judge whether this, or like circumſtances can juſtify the conduct of thoſe captains of our guarda coaſtas, who, upon moſt frivilous and ſlight pretences, ſhall take upon themſelves to expoſe the owners and freighters of coaſting veſſels to the charge and damage of having their veſſels detained and unloaded, in order to ſearch and rummage out a pretence for their condemnation.

Feb. 16. A concert hall is again opened to all who have, or may commence ſubſcribers to ſuch muſical entertainments. We are told proper conceſſions have been made Mr. Deblois, and that G—— P——y, has engaged that the o—ffi—rs of his core, ſhall for the future behave with decency, and agreeable to the regulations of ſuch aſſemblies.

Feb. 17. There has been within theſe few days a great many ſevere whippings; among the numbers chaſtiſed, was one of the negro drummers, who received one hundred laſhes, in part of one hundred and fifty, he was ſentenced to receive at the court martial;—it is ſaid this fellow had ventured to beat time at a concert of muſic, given at the manufactory houſe.

A court of admiralty held on the yeſterday, when the witneſſes brought by Mr. Hancock, relative to the libels, entered againſt him on account the Madera veſſel, were examined:—The court then adjourned to Tueſday next.

Feb. 18. One H——t lately T—d—e W—t—r, was ſent for by the Com——rs and cloſely examined by them, in hopes of fiſhing out ſome matter which might ſupport the libels againſt Mr. Hancock; it is ſaid one B——r followed the ſaid perſon from the c——m——rs chamber, and hinted to him, that if he would bring out any thing to purpoſe againſt Mr. Hancock, he might be again *reſtored* to his place, and otherwiſe find it to his advantage.

Feb. 19. To condemn a perſon before he is acquainted with the charge laid againſt him, and allowed to anſwer for himſelf, is plainly repugnant to the principles of equity; but it is certainly an higher act of injuſtice to treat a community in this manner:—None doubts that heavy charges againſt the town of Boſton have been laid before adminiſtration, which muſt affect the intereſt of the *whole province*, and remotely *of all the colonies*, in their preſent critical ſituation.——What has been alledged againſt the town we *know not*, nor conſequently in what manner we are to make our defence: It ſeems but juſt that the ſervants of the crown here, from whom an account of things is expected, ſhould communicate to the people ſuch *repreſentations* of facts as may be ſuppoſed to operate againſt them with the government at home, that ſo they may have an opportunity of vindicating *themſelves*, as far as they can, before they feel its diſpleaſure. Inſtead of this, theſe accounts are CONCEALED with great care; and the firſt intimation the people have of them, is by their *effects*; who are left to gueſs at them, by the influence they have *actually had* upon governmental meaſures. This has certainly been the caſe with the town of Boſton; to the aſtoniſhment of all who are acquainted with its tranſactions; it has been repreſented as in a ſtate *ſubverſive of all law and government*, when not *one inſtance* can be produced, of the interruption of juſtice, in any of our *courts*, not ſo much as thoſe held by only a *ſingle* magiſtrate, nor even in the *court of admiralty*; and the *duties* exacted by the laws of trade, have *been paid*, at leaſt as punctually as ever they were.——The town has an undoubted *right*, and has been ſolicitous to know, the *particular facts*, upon which this general and heavy charge *has been founded*; accordingly the *Seleſtmen*, from a tender regard to the welfare of the inhabitants, have waited upon the governor laſt Friday, with the following addreſs.

[*See this Gazette*, No. 175.]

Feb. 21. A court of admiralty, for the trial of the libels entered againſt Mr. Hancock, for treble damages, ſat this day, being the time aſſigned by the judge *for hearing the arguments* on the cauſe, the witneſs brought by the defendant having been examined laſt Thurſday. It was expected that this trial, which has been as *lengthy* and *vexatious* as it is *new* and *unprecedented*, would now have been finiſhed; but to the aſtoniſhment of the public, and as it is ſaid even J——e A——h——y himſelf, the Com——rs acquainted the court, that they had other witneſſes, to be interrogated; accordingly a maſter of a veſſel owned by Mr. Hancock, his wharfinger, and one or two others attended by ſummons, and were examined, and the judge has allowed the c——m——rs the whole of this week to produce their other witneſſes. It is conjectured, that the C—m——rs are apprehenſive, that the evidence given into court by the defendant is fully ſufficient to *invalidate* or ſet aſide the teſtimonies of thoſe perſons they had brought on the part of the crown; which has prompted them to aſk a further time for them, and their emiſſaries to hunt up other evidence—When this trial will end we cannot ſay; perhaps not before every townſman has been ſummoned, and given in their teſtimony; and if the c——m——rs ſhould be ſtill unlucky, they may continue the trial, until every ſeaman that has ſailed out of this port ſhall be returned and examined.—We ſhall omit making reflections on the treatment that Mr. Hancock has met with: Thoſe who have the leaſt ſpark of humanity cannot but feel for him. O *Britons!* turn your eyes upon poor America, and you may behold a J.d-ge of A—d—y, appointed only *during pleaſure*, whoſe ſalary of 600l. per annum is to be paid out of *fines* and *forfeitures*, and whoſe *continuance* in office muſt depend upon the repreſentations of ſuch *a ſet of men* as conſtitutes the American b——d of c——ſ——rs!

Feb. 22. Some lines in verſe appeared in Meſſrs. Edes and Gill's Gazette of laſt Monday, being a few lively remarks on a ſong handed about in manuſcript, in which the characters of ſome young ladies in town, were treated with great indelicacy; the ſame day one L——t S——n, of the 14th regiment, came with another officer to the printers, and pretending that he was ſome how pointed out therein, as the perſon who had ſatyrized theſe ladies, and demanded the author's name; which was not given him; he returned the next morning and claimed a promiſe of one of the printers that he ſhould have it.——The printer then told him, that he ſhould not comply with his demand, as it would be an infringement of the liberty of the preſs, which ſhould be as free for him as for any other.—Or that if he ſtill thought himſelf injured, the law was open, and he might ſeek his redreſs, upon which he uttered many threatnings, and ſwore that he would come the next morning, and if *ſatisfaction* was not then *given him* he would *take it himſelf*, of the printer; he accordingly kept to his promiſe in the firſt particular, but prudently broke it in the ſecond; otherwiſe he would ſoon have been convinced, that there were ſome perſons among us, who could as well defend the liberty of the preſs, as they had before maintained the *rules* and *orders* of a *coffee-houſe*.

Feb. 23. A number of coaſters with grain and other proviſions, arrived from the Vineyard, have had two cuſtom-houſe officers put on board them, to inſpect their unlading; another noval practice introduced by the c—m——rs.——The maſter of a veſſel which had been froze up at the Vineyard for ſome time, finding his cargo of corn almoſt ſpoiled, adventured to diſpoſe of ſome of it to the inhabitants, who were in want; for this offence his veſſel was ſeiz'd on her arrival here; a *ſmall boat* from Braintree a town *in our harbour*, but a few miles from Boſton, coming up here as uſual, with candles and oil from the ſpermaceti works, was ſtopt by a guarda coſta, when an officer came on board, and demanded the *clearance*, *letters* and *invoice*; the boatman anſwered that he had no *clearance*, *&c.* the officer then told him that he muſt ſeize the *veſſel*, and he accordingly put an officer on board, with ſtrict directions not to let them *unload*; but not thinking one man ſufficient for the weighty charge of guarding *the boat*, he returned with another hand, with *ſword* drawn, and *piſtols* loaded, and gave orders that they ſhould defend *themſelves* and the *veſſel* and *cargo*, and not ſuffer any thing to be taken out, till further orders. We are told that upon further application made to the commiſſioners by the owner, the Hon. Thomas Hucker, Eſq; they have ordered the officer of the guarda coſta to take off his men and releaſe the boat.

Feb. 24. This day came on in the court of admiralty an argument, upon a queſtion which ſerves to ſhew the *ſtrange uncertainty* to which this unhappy country is reduced by *the modern code* of revenue laws—The advocates for Mr. Hancock, offered evidence to prove that witneſs, who had been before examined for the proponent, was a *fugitive* from his native country, *to avoid the puniſhment* due to a *very heinous crime*.——The advocates for the crown objected to this evidence as improper, urging that by *common law*, nothing could be proved againſt a witneſs, but his general character for falſhood. The advocates for the reſpondent, replied, that the court of admiralty proceed according to the *civil law*, whereby a witneſs's whole life and converſation ought to be examined.——And they inſiſted upon knowing by what law their client was to be tried. The Stat. 4 G. III. gives juriſdiction of a crime to courts of admiralty in America; if therefore the court is to adopt the common law, becauſe the juriſdiction was created by act of parliament,

it ought to adopt it as a ſyſtem, and *ſummon a jury* accordingly, *to try the facts*, eſpecially as a trial by jury is not *expreſſly taken away*, and in general to conform to all the *other rules* of the common law, through the whole trial. But if the court is to proceed by the civil law, the reſpondent ought to have the advantage of all the beneficial rules of that law, particularly to examine into the whole life and converſation of the witneſſes, to except peremptorily to all perſons, who are related to him, within the degrees mentioned in the civil law, and to all perſons under 20 years of age, and finally to be convicted only on the teſtimony of two unexceptionable witneſſes.——Or will it be ſaid that Americans are to be tried by a hotchpotch mixture of common law, and civil law? If ſo, who is to determine? Does it lie wholly in the diſcretion of the judge, to *pick* and *chooſe* out of *each* ſuch rules as *pleaſe him*? If this is to be the caſe, we muſt be allowed to be in a very precarious ſituation indeed. *Miſera ſervitus eſt.*

[*To be continued.*]

WARSAW, JANUARY 28.

THE Court has received Advice from the Regimentary Stepkowſki, who commands the Troops in the Ukraine in the room of the Regimentary Branicki, that 30,000 Tartars are actually encamped within ſeven leagues of Balta, and that ſeveral among them have even advanced as far as the ſuburbs of the place. Theſe troops have orders to march, part of them into New Servia, and part towards Poland.

The Haydamacks, joined to the revolted Peaſants, have ravaged almoſt the Ukraine, and committed the moſt horrible exceſſes there.

The Turks will bring an Army of 400,000 Men into the field, but it is thought rather too late. An Invaſion is apprehended from the Tartars on the ſide of Bender: Theſe will be beforehand with the Turks. They have formed magazines ſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of their Army for Twelve Months.

According to ſome advices from Podolia, a body of the Confederates of Bar, commanded by Count Potocki, their chief, having made an incurſion into the kingdom, have been repulſed with loſs, by the Ruſſian troops, and conſtrained to repaſs the Nieſter.

VISTULA, *Jan.* 30. The Turks have prevented the Ruſſians from making a winter campaign, as they intended, by carrying off all the proviſions from the neighbourhood of the Nieſter, as well as from Wallachia and Moldavia. The influence of a certain nation over the Divan becomes daily more and more apparent; inſomuch as to threaten the enlargement of the theatre of war in Europe, unleſs ſome other Powers find means to avert the ſtorm.

CORSICA, *Jan.* 16. The Commandant of Alais has formed ſix companies for the ſervice of Gen. Paoli, who will ſoon employ them in an expedition which he is meditating. Theſe ſix companies have been raiſed in the Pieves within the juriſdiction even of Corte and of Aleria. All the troops which are in the Nebbio, under the national dominion, as well as thoſe in the province of Pomonte, have received orders to repair towards thoſe coaſts.

MAESTRICHT, *Feb.* 21. The Day before yeſterday the Imperial City of Aix la Chapelle was ſuddenly inveſted by the troops of the Elector palatine, who blockaded it yeſterday by eight in the morning ſo cloſely that none could go in or out. About nine the city was ſummoned three times to ſurrender, which it conſtantly refuſed. The beſiegers, who amount to 2600, are provided with 20 pieces of Cannon, and 12 Mortars. About ten they began to erect batteries for firing upon the city, in order to force it to ſubmit. We know not yet the true motive of theſe Hoſtilities.—*Hague Gazette.*

VERSAILLES, *Feb.* 8. On the 4th Inſt. as the King was hunting in the Foreſt of St. Germain, his Horſe fell with him, and his Majeſty fell upon his Right Arm, which at firſt ſwelled conſiderably, but daily grows better. His Majeſty was well enough to attend a Council the next Day.

BERLIN, *Feb.* 4. The Empreſs of Ruſſia having expreſſed her deſire to have ſome of the King's officers as volunteers in the Ruſſian army, his Majeſty in order to anticipate the wiſhes of the Empreſs, has pitched upon the ſeven following officers for that purpoſe, viz. Colonel de Linckerſdorf, Lieut. Col. Count de Henkel, Prince George of Anhalt-Deſſau, Baron Pfau, and the Sieurs Gaudi, Uſdom, and Durand. The officers are to rendezvous at Breſlau, and go together to Breſlau, and from thence to the Ruſſian army. During the time they ſerve there, the Empreſs will defray great part of their expences.

WARSAW, *Feb.* 18. The 11th of this month the Sieur Malezewſky, at the head of 1500 men, appeared before the gates of Czenſtochau, and demanded them to be opened: The inhabitants however, only allowed Malezewſky himſelf to enter; but while he was capitulating with the eccleſiaſtics of the place, the draw-bridge being let down in order to let a load of wood paſs into the convent, 150 of the Confederates threw themſelves into the town, and immediately opened the gates to their companions. They ſeized the Sieur Wibranowſki, commandant of the place, and obliged the garriſon to ſwear they would not bear arms againſt them. They continued in the town three days, but receiving intelligence that a body of Ruſſians was in full march towards them, they mounted their horſes and abandoned the place; they ſoon after fell in with a party of Coſſacks, who retired in diſorder; 600 of the Ruſſian infantry then came up, and after a briſk attack the Confederates retreated; the Empreſs's troops had five killed and thirteen wounded, and the Malcontents loſt 23 men.

DUBLIN, *Feb.* 14. The queſtion having been ſeriouſly agitated, at a very great place, whether the Britiſh herbs might not ſupply the place of all foreign vegetable medicines with equal ſucceſs? A phyſician, eminent in theſe reſearches, has propoſed to anſwer all the purpoſes of bark with cinquefoil root, and thoſe of opium with the wild lettuce; to prepare a better vomit than ipecacuana from the ſeeds of orach; and a purge ſuperior to all others from the root of polypody. The firſt is to be taken in powder as the bark; the three others in the ſame ſort of tinctures as this gentleman has prepared from many other plants.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled.*

Die Jovis, 9° Februarii, 1769.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble Thanks for the Communication your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to make to your Parliament, of ſeveral Papers relative to public Tranſactions in your Majeſty's Province of *Maſſachuſets-Bay.*

We beg Leave to expreſs to your Majeſty our ſincere Satisfaction in the Meaſures which your Majeſty has purſued for ſupporting the Conſtitution, and for inducing a due Obedience to the Authority of the Legiſlature; and to give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that we will effectually ſtand by and ſupport your Majeſty in ſuch farther Meaſures, as may be found neceſſary to maintain the civil Magiſtrates in a due Execution of the Laws within your Majeſty's Province of *Maſſachuſets-Bay*: And as we conceive that nothing can be more immediately neceſſary, either for the Maintainance of your Majeſty's Authority in the ſaid Province, or for guarding your Majeſty's Subjects therein from being farther deluded by the Arts of wicked and deſigning Men, than to proceed in the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Manner for bringing to condign Puniſhment the chief Authors and Inſtigators of the late Diſorders; we humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that you will be graciouſly pleaſed to direct your Majeſty's Governor of *Maſſachuſets-Bay*, to take the moſt effectual Methods for procuring the fulleſt Information that can be obtained, touching all Treaſons, or Miſpriſons of Treaſon, committed within his Government ſince the Thirtieth Day of *December*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty-ſeven; and to tranſmit the ſame, together with the Names of the Perſons who were moſt active in the Commiſſion of ſuch Offences, to one of your Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; in order that your Majeſty may iſſue a ſpecial Commiſſion for enquiring of, hearing, and determining, the ſaid Offences within this Realm, purſuant to the Proviſions of the Statute of the Thirty-fifth Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, in caſe your Majeſty ſhall, upon receiving the ſaid Information, ſee ſufficient Ground for ſuch a Proceeding.

His MAJESTY's *moſt gracious* ANSWER.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE ſincere Satisfaction you expreſs in the Meaſures which I have already taken, and the ſtrong Aſſurances you give of ſupporting me in thoſe which may be ſtill neceſſary to maintain the juſt legiſlative Authority, and the due Execution of the Laws, in my Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *give me great pleaſure.*

I ſhall not fail to give thoſe Orders, which you recommend as the moſt effectuall Method of bringing the Authors of the late unhappy Diſorders in that Province to condign Puniſhment.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

A GENTLEMAN was ſent to Newgate, on Friday, for giving a challenge to another gentleman.

Earl Cornwallis is appointed one of the Joint Vice-Treaſurers of Ireland, in the room of Col. Barré, who reſigned with Lord Shelburne.

Tueſday Sir Fletcher Norton was re-elected Member for the town of Guilford, without oppoſition.

A great number of gentlemen of rank and diſtinction have been to viſit Capt. Allen, in Newgate.

FEBRUARY 11. It is ſaid an application has been made, in a very extraordinary tone, by the ambaſſador of a great power, demanding our taking part in a quarrel wherein we are at preſent no ways concerned; and with a declaration, that not a ſingle article of commerce (but through the medium of other powers, which muſt inevitably raiſe the price of them to us) ſhall be permitted to be imported from his ſovereign's dominions for Britiſh uſe.

Although it is confidently ſaid, that a Britiſh fleet will be ſent the enſuing ſummer up the Mediterranean, in purſuance of a treaty with the Ruſſian empire; yet it is generally believed the Miniſtry will avoid every ſtep, that may tend to draw this nation into another war with any power whatever.

FEBRUARY 13. Letters from Paris, dated January 31, declare, that no news of any conſequence has lately been received at court relating to the affairs of Corſica. It appears, that the Count de Marbœuf has received orders to act only on the defenſive, till the large body of troops from Provence arrives to reinforce him, and that then his inſtructions are to act in the moſt vigorous manner, in order to reduce the iſland under the dominion of France, which, it is thought, will be effected in about two months, as ſeveral of the firſt families in that iſland have offered to join the King's troops, provided their privileges relating to commerce, &c. are not infringed.

Auguſtine Oldham, Eſq; is appointed Agent to the 31ſt regiment, (Gen. Oughton's) in the room of John Pomies, Eſq; deceaſed.

FEBRUARY 14. Yeſterday was determined in the conſiſtory court of London, the cauſe between the Hon. Mrs. Chudleigh, and the Right Hon. Auguſtus John Hervey, Eſq; when judgment was pronounced in favour of the lady, and ſhe was declared to be free from any matrimonial contract with the ſaid gentleman.

At the ſame time came on, before the ſame judge at Doctors Commons, a cauſe between the Duke of Grafton and his Dutcheſs; when the Dutcheſs was proved to have had criminal converſation with Lord O——, and the Duke of Grafton was divorced from his Dutcheſs.

A perſon in confinement having, we are old, refuſed to make a perſonal ſubmiſſion to the gentleman whom he offended, is continued in cuſtody.

On Thurſday came on at the Eaſt-India houſe the ballot on the queſtion for agreeing with the public, and granting 400,000l. per annum for five years, out of their territorial revenues in India: At ſix o'clock the glaſſes were cloſed, and at ſeven Thomas Allen, Eſq; chairman of the ſcrutineers appointed to inſpect the votes, made his report to the general court, when there was 290 votes for the queſtion, and 250 againſt it.

FEBRUARY 15. Two great officers in the city, in the law department, have given it as their opinion that a certain popular gentleman is not eligible for the office of alderman.

FEBRUARY 16. We hear ſome perſons are under proſecution for tranſmitting a late addreſs without proper authority.

Some late miniſterial movements have ſtruck a great damp upon the ſpirits of the merchants in this metropolis, who have immenſe ſums owing to them from our American colonies; inſomuch that they now deſpair not only of recovering any part of the debts due to them, but of having any further trade and commerce to that vaſt continent.

Yeſterday James Wallace, Eſq; kiſſed the King's hand, on being appointed one of his Majeſty's council learned in the law.

FEBRUARY 17. It was this morning currently reported, that orders have been tranſmitted to general Gage, commander in chief of the forces in America, to ſend hither in a man of war, certain perſons accuſed of ſtirring up ſedition.

Advices from Virginia mention the great popularity Lord Bottetourt has acquired, from the conciliating meaſures he has adopted, and that they are in great hopes of ſeeing a ſpeedy period put to the diſputes between that colony and Great-Britain.

[*For more London News in February, and to the Fourth of March, ſee the Supplement.*]

LONDON,

MARCH 15. *A private letter from Dublin ſays, that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will ſhortly return home from that kingdom, for which purpoſe his Majeſty's Yatch is ordered to be got in readineſs to ſail for Dublin the 23d inſtant.*

Yeſterday morning ſeveral Agents for North America waited on the Earl of Rochford, on affairs of conſequence, relative to the Plantations.

It is ſaid that the Gentlemen, Supporters of the Bill of Rights, have come to a reſolution to allow Mr. Wilkes 300l. per quarter. The firſt payment of which has been already made to him by the hands of Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. and James Townſhend, Eſq:

MARCH 16. *By advices from Legborn, we learn, that a ceſſation of arms was daily expected to be agreed on between the Marquis de Marbœuf and Paſchal Paoli, as moſt of the principal inhabitants of Corſica ſhewed their inclination to accomodate matters with the French Court.*

It is ſaid, that twelve ſhips of the line are to be immediately fitted out, for the ſervice of a certain Northern Power.

MARCH 17. *Yeſterday there was a great court and drawing room at St. James's, at which their Majeſties, a great number of nobility, and moſt of the foreign miniſters were preſent.*

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, will ſhortly make the tour of Italy.

Yeſterday morning came on, at Brentford, the election of a knight of the ſhire, for the county of Middleſex, when John Wilkes, Eſq; was re-choſen without oppoſition. Mr. Dingley, who had offered himſelf as a candidate by an advertiſement in the papers, appeared on the huſtings, but was not propoſed by any gentleman preſent; and though the ſheriffs repeatedly went round the huſtings to aſk if any gentleman would offer himſelf as a candidate, no one was nominated, whereupon Mr. Wilkes was declared duly elected.

It is ſaid, that in caſe Mr. Dingley had been nominated a candidate yeſterday on the huſtings at Brentford, that Sir James Cottrell, who is in the intereſt of Mr. Wilkes, would have been alſo nominated a candidate, in which caſe it would have been of no uſe for the former to declare himſelf a candidate.

Yeſterday a grand proceſſion of upwards of 200 horſemen, with colours flying, proceeded over Weſtminſter bridge, in their way to the King's-Bench priſon, to congratulate Mr. Wilkes, on his being a third time elected member for Middleſex.

Tueſday there was a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the ſupporters of the bill of rights at the London tavern in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, when they received the report of the committee appointed to examine into the ſtate of Mr. Wilkes's affairs, and ſet a-part 1500l. to diſcharge the demands of the moſt neceſſitous of that gentleman's creditors. After dinner 500l. was ſubſcribed towards ſupporting the cauſe.

Some letters from Legborn mention, that General Paoli had lately diſcovered two of his own relations to have been engaged in a treaſonable correſpondence with France.

A letter from Liſbon, dated February 3, ſays, "The family of the Governor of Mazagan in Africa arrived here the 29th ult. That fortreſs is actually beſieged by between 25 and 30,000 Moors. We are embarking here with the utmoſt diſpatch, every kind of ammunition and proviſion for that place."

Letters from Madrid, dated February 14, ſay, "The King, in order to favour the Indian fabricks of cotton and painted linen in the province of Catalonia, hath ſuppreſſed for ten years the municipal tax which uſed to be received in the ports of Barcelona on the cotton of America and of this kingdom."

During the holding of the preſent conclave at Rome, the Cardinals are all permitted to receive viſits from the nobility, and other perſons, but were not themſelves to quit the chapel of Pope Sixtus V. the place of election, after the firſt day of aſſembling.

They write from Copenhagen, that a fleet of five Daniſh men of war, and ſeveral tranſports, are now fitting out there.

We are informed by a letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, that the major part of the magiſtrates of that city, in order to be delivered of the troops of the Elector Palatine, are diſpoſed to give the ſatisfaction required by that Prince, but that the others have ſtill ſome hope of being ſupported by the Aulic Council of the Empire. The Dyet, it ſeems, who inhabited the houſe belonging to his Electoral Highneſs, demands an indemnification of 16,000 crowns; and the preſence of the troops coſts the Magiſtrates about 1100 crowns a day.

Some letters from the Hague informs us, that a treaty is now negotiating between the Court of Peterſburgh and the States General, the ſubject of which is at preſent a profound ſecret.

There is a fine new ſhip now in the river, near the Tower, called Wilkes, *with the picture of Mr.* Wilkes, *on the fore part of it: It is ſhortly to make a voyage to America, laden with the richeſt cargo of goods that ever was ſhipped for that part of the world.*

We are informed that accounts have been received of a large body of 70,000 Turks and Crim Tartars being defeated by an army of Ruſſians, conſiſting of 25,000 men, in which the former loſt and had taken priſoners above half of their army, and the latter did not loſe above a thouſand men.

By a gentleman very lately arrived from France we are informed, that (however incredible it may appear) the French miniſtry ſo much countenance the ſpirit of Liberty, which is now diffuſing with ſuch rapid progreſs among all ranks of people, that three news papers are about to be ſet on foot in Paris, a daily, an evening, and a weekly paper; which plan will not only have the advantage of giving the people a ſtrong ſenſe of their own conſequence, and of diffuſing among them, and animating them with a greater degree of courage, but it will alſo increaſe the revenue. By this ſtep it ſhould ſeem, that the French miniſtry are at laſt convinced of the utility of adopting a meaſure, from which, for a century paſt, England has derived ſo many advantages, by its giving birth to, and keeping up, a ſpirit of independance; to ſupport which the courage of Britons has on many occaſions been called forth and tried, to the fatal experience of many nations, but that of France in particular. Theſe are the arguments, which have ſo prevailed with the Miniſters of France, as to make them adopt ſuch a meaſure; not only as politic, but abſolutely neceſſary; while our miniſtry (ſo oppoſitely do different minds eſtimate the good and bad of the ſame thing) are indefatigable in ſuppreſſing it.

MARCH 18. *We are informed, that no more conteſted elections will be heard this ſeſſion.*

Yeſterday there was a very full Houſe of Commons, and it was expected they would ſit late.

We are informed that a late Election will be void.

Laſt night a popular Gentleman was the third time expelled from a certain Aſſembly.

By a moderate computation there were upwards of 1,400 Freeholders at Brentford on Thurſday, three parties of which, on their return home, with flags flying, and a band of muſic before them, marched in a regular manner down St. James's ſtreet, and ſtopped before the Royal Palace, where the tune of God ſave the King was played, and after giving three huzzas, retired.

MARCH 20. We are confidently informed, that a great Northern Potentate offended at the encroachments of two great Southern Powers, has beheld with indignation their attempts to make a Pope, and is now actually on his journey to Rome, to be perſonally preſent during the election of a Pontiff.

A new Writ is ordered to be iſſued out for the Election of a Knight of the Shire for the County of Middleſex, in the room of John Wilkes, Eſq; he being adjudged incapable.

It is ſaid the above Election is fixed for the 13th of next month.

It is ſaid that before the 13th of April next a petition will be preſented to a great perſonage, by a very conſiderable number of Freeholders of a large County, in behalf of a popular gentleman; and alſo relative to ſome matters concerning themſelves, which are to be urged in the moſt dutiful manner poſſible.

It is ſaid that matters are now ſo well concerted, that the next election will be final.

It is reported that a ſubſcription is on foot in the County of Huntingdon, correſponding with that of the Society at the London-Tavern of Supporters of the Bill of Rights.

The Addreſs of the Merchants of London is to be preſented to his Majeſty on Wedneſday next at two o'clock.

It is reported, that Friday's Mail from the Weſt-Indies brought over ſome diſpatches of importance from his Excellency Governor Trelawney, of Jamaica.

Tueſday his Majeſty's ſhip Pembroke of ſixty guns was put into commiſſion, and the Command of her given to Captain Philip Durell. She is to relieve the Jerſey, now in the Mediterranean.

The Hon. Capt. Barrington is again appointed to the command of the Venus frigate, in the room of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, who is promoted to the rank of a Rear Admiral.

CHARLES-TOWN, MAY 16.

HIS Excellency the Governor, before his Departure for the back Parts of this Province, was pleaſed to reprieve Matthew Turner, who was to have been executed on Wedneſday laſt, until his Majeſty's Pleaſure ſhould be known.

His Majeſty's Sloop Martin, Captain Heyward, ſailed laſt Wedneſday for her Station at Cape-Fear.——And, the next Day his Majeſty's Ship Fowey, Captain Robinſon, ſailed for Port-Royal, Georgia, &c. As did his Majeſty's Sloop Viper, Captain Linzee, for Cape-Fear, Virginia, and Boſton.

Jeremiah Foulſome, who was convicted at January Term, for robbing John Scott, commonly called Ready Money Scott, and ſentenced to be hanged on Friday the 10th of February, but reſpited by his Excellency the Governor, was executed here laſt Friday.

Saturday laſt his Majeſty's Packet-Boat Le Deſpencer, Capt. Talbot, arrived here in eight Weeks from Falmouth.

The ſame Day the Ship Planter's-Adventure, Miles Lowley, Maſter, arrived here from London, in whom came Paſſengers Mr. Willſon, Merchant, Dr. Welplay, and ſome others.

Sunday his Majeſty's Ship Renown, ——— Murray, Eſq; Commander, arrived here from Penſacola, by whom we learn, that his Majeſty's Ship Fowey, Captain Robinſon, who ſailed from hence on Thurſday laſt, as mentioned above, was aſhore on Cole's Care, off Port-Royal Bar.

Yeſterday the Ship Friendſhip, Samuel Ball, jun. Maſter, ſailed for London, in whom went Dr. John Channing and Family, and ſome other Paſſengers.

The ſame Day the Ship Carolina-Packet, Captain William White, arrived here from London, in whom came Paſſengers, Miles Brewton, Eſq; Charles Pinckney, Eſq; John Bowman, Eſq; Dr. John Farquharſon, and others.

Laſt Night the Sloop Labour in Vain, John Rider, Maſter, arrived here from Rhode-Iſland, in whom came Paſſenger Auguſtus Johnſton, Eſq; the late appointed Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty for this Province, Georgia, &c.

The Georgia-Packet, Anderſon, was to ſail from London the 18th of March for Georgia; and the Beaufain, Curling; Nancy, Jordan; Byron, Ruſſell; and Mary, Gordon, ſome Time in April, for this Port.

MARRIED] Mr. John Perkins, to Miſs Sarah Cozzens, of Georgia.——Mr. William Johnſon, to Miſs Sally Nightingale, Daughter of Mr. Thomas Nightingale.

DIED] Mr. Moſes Audebert.

ARRIVALS from this Port.

The Hope, Hooper; Auguſtine-Packet, Savery; Nelly & Hannah, Norman; Heart of Oak, Gunn; and Queen-Charlotte, Chamberling, at London.—The Blaze-Caſtle, Smith; Lloyd, Pocock; and Greenock, late Malcom, at Briſtol.——The Hope, Linthorn, at Portſmouth.——The Cecilia, Jones, at Falmouth.——The Concord, Simpſon; Baltick-Merchant, Clarkſon; Friendſhip, Cowan; Catharine & Elizabeth, Gallatian; and Belvidere, Farrel, at Cowes.—The Haughton, Godſhall, at Figura.

From George-Town, Winyaw. The Swan, Lambert, at Cowes.

From Georgia. The Prince-George, Beaty, at London.—The Prince-Frederick, Watt, at Cowes.—The Cæſar, Hume, at Deal.

☞ We have not been able to procure the ENTRIES for this Day's Gazette, on Account of the Holydays.

*** ADVERTISEMENTS omitted this Week for want of Room, will have due Regard paid them in our next.

New Advertiſements.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

WHEREAS at a Court of Common Pleas, begun and holden at Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 9th Inſt. *Thomas Legare*, ſen. and *John Hunt*, being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as Jurors at ſaid Court, made Default, and were noted for Non-appearance: THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the ſaid Defaulters will be fined in the Sum of *Five Pounds* Proclamation Money each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-appearance, on or before the firſt Tueſday in July next. D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, May 12, 1769.

THOMAS LOUGHTON,
AND
ROGER SMITH,

Have juſt imported in the Ship Carolina-Packet, *Captain* William White, *from* LONDON,

A large Aſſortment of GOODS,

Among which are,

FASHIONABLE SILKS, plain, ſtriped, and flowered MUSLINS and LAWNS, INDIA CHINTS, two neat Italian RISING CHAIRS, on ſteel ſprings, beſt PORTER in barrels, MILITIA DRUMS, WALNUT CHAIRS with horſe hair ſeats, &c. &c.

Eleven Prime SLAVES,

Men, Women, and two Boys, on Freight,

Juſt arrived in the Ship *Jenny*, Captain *Richard Webſter*, directly from the RICE or GRAIN COAST, and to be ſold on Wedneſday the 24th Inſtant, by

NATHANIEL RUSSELL.

THE Proprietors of the Weſtermoſt BATHING ROOM at Mr. Roper's Wharf, are requeſted to meet at Mr. Eliſha Poinſett's, on Thurſday the 18th Inſtant, at Five o'Clock in the Evening.

THE Sale of Mr. James Allen's Eſtate, advertiſed in our laſt, to be on Thurſday the 25th of May Inſtant, is put off to a future Day.

Receſs Society.

THE Members of the RECESS SOCIETY, are deſired to attend the ANNIVERSARY FEAST thereof, at the Houſe of Mr. *Benjamin Hawes*, on the Bay, on Monday the 5th of June next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

By Order of the Preſident,
GEORGE COOKE, Secretary.

GEORGE PARKER,

At his ſtore in Church-ſtreet, *the corner of* Elliott-ſtreet, *is now ſelling conſiderably under the USUAL ADVANCE,*

A large Aſſortment of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Imported in the *laſt veſſels* from LONDON, BRISTOL, and LIVERPOOL, ſuitable for the preſent and enſuing ſeaſon.

BUTTER in FIRKINS,

from 50 to 100 lb. neat, *equal* to FRESH BUTTER.

Alſo about fifty firkins of *inferior ditto* at 2s. 6d.——TALLOW—freſh FLOUR—SHIP BREAD, and CABBIN ditto in barrels—BRISTOL BEER—Ben. Kenton's PORTER—SALLAD OIL in quart bottles, at 8l. 10s. per dozen—MILK PANS—MADERA and VIDONIA WINES by the pipe, quarter-caſk, or dozen bottles, warranted good—JAMAICA, WEST-INDIA, and NORTHWARD RUM—MUSCOVADO SUGAR, BAR IRON—PLOWSHARE MOULDS—TOBACCO in hogſheads, equal in quality to VIRGINIA TOBACCO—fine and coarſe SALT, &c. &c.

☞ A great variety of neat patterns of PAPER HANGINGS, to be ſold exactly SEVEN for ONE *ready money.*

Charles-Town, May 15, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday the Twenty-fourth Inſtant,

A choice CARGO of about 200

Prime NEGROES,

Juſt arrived in the Ship JENNY, Captain RICHARD WEBSTER, directly from the RICE or GRAIN COAST.

JOHN EDWARDS, & Co.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue,

On Wedneſday the 7th of June next, preciſely at 12 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at Mr. Nightingale's, *on Charles-Town Neck,*

Five LIKELY, YOUNG

HORSES,

AND A

FILLY,

of the Engliſh Breed. DANIEL BLAKE.

WOTTON & DARBY, by this notice deſires all perſons, where they have dealings, and others, not to credit any perſon in their names, neither to the company, or ſeparate, without a written order from one of them, as an attempt of the kind has already been made.

AS Capt. LEMPRIERE and ROBERT COCHRAN carries on the Ship-Yard, lately occupied by ſaid Cochran, on Charles-Town neck, and known to be the moſt convenient in Carolina, the buſineſs to be directed by Mr. *Edward Wallace*, Shipwright, who has a ſufficient number of hands, ſtuff, maſts, &c. on the ſpot, for the greateſt diſpatch. Any Captain or Merchant applying as above, may depend on having their work done on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Juſt imported in the Sloop Sally, Peter Schermerhorn, *maſter, from* NEW-YORK, *and to be ſold by ſaid maſter at* Champneys's *wharf,*

SUPERFINE FLOUR, ſhip, water, milk, and butter BREAD, New-York RUM, BEER, ſalt-petred HAMS, caſes and kegs of GENEVA and CORDIALS, ſpermaceti CANDLES, BAR IRON, &c. &c.

☞ The ſaid SLOOP will ſail for NEW-YORK the firſt of June next. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter on board, lying at Champneys's wharf.

MARGARET NELSON,

PASTRY-COOK, from LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen, that ſhe has removed from Elliott-ſtreet into King-ſtreet, next houſe but one to Mrs. *Stokes*'s boarding-ſchool, and from the ſatisfaction ſhe has hitherto given in her profeſſion, hopes for the continuance of their cuſtom, and continues to make when beſpoken, rich plumb cake iced, at 10s. per pound, biſcuit and ſeed ditto, ſyllybubs and jelleys, 20s. per dozen, white cuſtards in glaſſes, at 15s. per dozen, lemon and orange cream blomage, 20s. per plate, rice cups, 12s. 6d. per plate, lemon, orange, citron, and almond pudding, 20s. a piece, orange pye, 30s. ſnow cheeſe, 30s. apple tarts, curd, and apple cheeſe-cakes, 24s. per dozen, almond and lemon ditto, 30s. per dozen, minced pies, 3s. 9d. a piece, preſerved oranges, 7s. 6. a piece, apples 15s. per plate, orange and apple marmalet, collard and potted beef, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. She ſtill continues to waſh blonds, gauſes and lace.—Clear ſtarching to the greateſt perfection.

STRAYED into the plantation of Mr. *Henry Reevet*, on Edisto, a bay horſe, about thirteen hands high, trots, branded on his mounting buttock ſomething like this T. The owner muſt prove his property before

May 11, 1769. JOHN DERING, J. P.

To be hired by the Month or Year,

AN honeſt, ſober NEGRO WENCH, that can cook, waſh, and iron extremely well. Enquire of the Printer.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed into the houſe behind the Beef-market, lately in the occupation of Mr. *John Moore*, at which he the better to diſtinguiſh it, has put up the ſign of a white horſe, where he will give ſatisfactory entertainment to ſuch as pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, having provided himſelf with an extraordinary good billiard table, and an aſſortment of as good liquors as any in the province, which he will conſtantly keep up, as he intends by good order and care to eſtabliſh the credit of the houſe, and revive its antient cuſtom; he alſo will ſerve any gentlemen with tea, coffee, or chocolate, in their proper hours, having a genteel room in ſaid houſe compleatly adapted for that purpoſe.——He will board and lodge any country gentlemen or others, by the night, month, or year, very reaſonable.

N. B. He deſires all perſons having any demands whatſoever againſt him to bring in their accounts and receive payment, he alſo intreats the favour of thoſe indebted to him to diſcharge immediately their reſpective accounts, which will very much oblige their humble ſervant to command.

EUGENE BRENAN.

CHARLES STROTHER,

LIVING in Broad-ſtreet, near Mrs. Hoyland's, acquaints the public, that he keeps private lodgings, and has good ſtable room, and will take in ten horſes on a reaſonable rate; any gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their horſes taken good care of, as their food will be of his own raiſing.

Waccamaw, May 6, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very valuable plantation on Waccamaw river, about thirteen miles from George-Town, containing about 300 acres of ſwamp, and 400 acres of high-land; the ſwamp is not inferior to any tide land in this province; there is a good orchard, and ſome buildings on it. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. *Hugh Swinton*, in Charles-Town, or of GEORGE PAWLEY, jun.

TO BE SOLD on Thurſday the 8th of June next,

A Valuable TRACT of PINE LAND, containing 430 acres, within three miles of Watboo landing, good for ſawing, and making of turpentine, pitch and tar, there is a good dwelling houſe and other out-houſes on ſaid land.

TO BE SOLD at the ſame time and place,

NINE valuable SLAVES, among them are a pair of as good ſawyers as any in the province, one of the ſawyers can wet, ſet, and lay out, he can alſo ſquare very well, is a good carter, a very truſty, and does not exceed 20 years of age, ſome working oxen, carts, plantation, tools, and houſhold furniture. The conditions of the ſale will be three months credit, paying intereſt from the day of ſale. AUGUSTIN KING.

EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS to be let at Intereſt, on certain Conditions. Apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A HARPSICHORD almoſt new, and nothing worſe for uſe. Whoever has need of ſuch an Inſtrument, may hear of one that will be ſold upon very reaſonable Terms, by applying to the Printer.

JAMES M'KENZIE, in Elliott-ſtreet, oppoſite Meſſrs. James & William Lennox's, finding his preſent Plan not anſwering his expectations, and that he may be enabled to ſupport his Family, would be glad to be employed in a Store, Compting-Houſe, or any other Buſineſs in the Mercantile Way.

ALL perſons indebted to *Joſeph Ellicott*, deceaſed, or to his eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid deceaſed or his eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted before the firſt day of July next, otherwiſe they will looſe their dividend of ſaid deceaſed's effects, as a diviſion of the whole in the ſubſcriber's hands, will then be made, by

May 9, 1769. EVAN JONES, Adminiſtrator.

THAT the world may not be impoſed on by the villainous artifice of WILLIAM CANNON, of Saludy, I ſhall inform them, that he hath made over his whole eſtate to his children ſometime ago, doubtleſs to defraud his creditors, he ſells me (an entire ſtranger) a piece of land, on the Inoree, which had been pattened by a north right ſome years before he fradulently obtained a ſouth right, although his right is good for nothing, gives me his bond for 500l. ſterl. to make me a good and ſufficient deed to ſaid land, I gave him bonds for 400l. ſouth, dated 1ſt of April, 1769, one payable twelve months after date, the other two years ditto, I have in vain applied repeatedly for a releaſe from ſaid CANNON, he ſculks and wont be ſeen, his wife denies delivering my bonds on any terms, as he muſt be inſolvent and no real right to ſaid land, I gave her up his bond to make me a deed, and do hereby forwarn all perſons from purchaſing ſaid bonds on any terms, as I am determined not to pay them, and much queſtion whether I ſhall ever come to the province to live, where I have met with ſuch unparelled villainy at my firſt entrance.

April 12, 1769. JOHN M'MACHEN.

For SALE, by private contract,

A Very valuable tract of about 400 acres of LAND, in St. James's pariſh, Gooſe Creek, bounding ſouthward on land of Mr. John Fulmer, weſtward and northward on land of Mr. Peter Bacot, eaſtward on land of William Haggatt, Eſq; hath full 80 acres of good cypreſs ſwamp, the other part is good corn and indico land, and is well timbered, lies within three or four miles of two landings, Gooſe-Creek bridge and Dorcheſter, and not more than 18 miles from Charles-Town. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may apply in Charles-Town, to GEORGE PARKER.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Gooſe Creek, about 20 miles from Charles-Town, containing 700 acres, with ſome very good corn land, and about 100 acres of rice land, with an exceeding good dwelling houſe, and a very good barn, corn houſe, &c. with every other neceſſary building for a plantation, and very pleaſantly ſituated upon the river.

Alſo another PLANTATION at the Euhaws, containing 500 acres, three of which is as fine rice land as any in the province, and about five miles from a landing.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may treat with JOHN WRIGHT.

GOOD PARCHMENT SKINS, to be ſold by the Printer hereof.

WILLIAM BAKER,

Has just imported in the Brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Mason, *master, from* PHILADELPHIA,

LEWIS's superfine FLOUR in whole and half barrels, milk and water BREAD in kegs, MILK PANS, &c. which will be sold on reasonable terms, at his store in Tradd-street. 6 w.

Just imported in the Sloop SALLY, Captain SCHERMERHORN, from NEW-YORK,

ESOPUS FLOUR, SHIP BREAD, choice New-York ALE in Barrels, West-India and Northward RUM, and Muscovado SUGAR, to be sold, by

SAVAGE & LEGARE.

WILLIAM WEBB,

Has just imported in the Prince of Wales, *Captain* Mason, *from* PHILADELPHIA,

LEWIS's superfine FLOUR in whole and half barrels, and kegs, Hopkin's WATER BREAD, SHIP BREAD, and choice Philadelphia salt petred HAMS, to be sold cheap.—A few barrels of best SWEET CYDER.

For SALE,

A Cypress canoe built BOAT, about 28 feet long, and 5 feet wide, in good repair, with a new suit of sails, and grapnal. She is well calculated for attending the markets. Any person inclinable to purchase her, may apply to

BENJAMIN & EDWARD SIMONS.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Capt. JOHN CATTELL, late of *St. George's* parish, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly attested, to be paid off; and those indebted, are also desired to make speedy payment.

CATHARINE CATTELL, Executrix.
DANIEL DONOVAN, and ROBERT CATTELL, } Executors.

N. B. Those concerned, may apply to *Daniel Donovan*, in Charles-Town.

Just imported in the Sloop Polly, Samuel Wright, *Master, from* PHILADELPHIA,

SHIP BREAD, Lewis's superfine flour in barrels and half barrels, best double beer in barrels and half barrels, sweet cyder, white bread in kegs, salt petred hams, spermaceti candles, flour of mustard, &c. to be sold on Col. Beale's wharf, by WILLIAM SYKES.

The Co-partnership of

PRICE, HEST, & HEAD,

EXPIRED the first of this instant, May, and one of them going to leave the province, there is a necessity of closing that concern as soon as possible; they therefore request all persons who are indebted to them to make immediate payment, that they may be enabled to settle the demands against the said Co-partnership.

WILLIAM PRICE,

INTENDS carrying on business in the same house alone, where an assortment of CORDAGE, and all other articles of SHIP CHANDLERY will be kept for sale, on reasonable terms, and he will be obliged to the friends of the former house for their favours.

WHEREAS THOMAS IVERS, WILLIAM PRICE, WILLIAM HEST, and EDMUND HEAD, advertised sometime since, of their having established a *Manufactory* of CORDAGE, under the firm of

THOMAS IVERS, & Co.

This is to give notice that the said *Manufactory* is now carried on by THOMAS IVERS, WILLIAM PRICE, and WILLIAM HEST, (under the same firm) EDMUND HEAD having declined in favour of the two latter.——They therefore request the favour of those whose accounts with that concern are now due, to make payment, that a settlement may be made with the party declined.

WILLIAM WAYNE,

Having taken the House up the Path, lately kept by Mr. BENJAMIN HAWES;

THERE WILL BE SOLD,

By public Vendue, at his House in Beadon's-alley, *on Wednesday the 17th Day of May, Instant,*

The remainder of his SHOP GOODS,

now on Hand; also, a variety of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

FEATHER BEDS, Bedsteads, Mahogany Tables and Chairs, Looking Glasses, a very neat Mahogany Press a Quantity of PLATE, and a very good Eight Day Clock &c. &c. &c.

SUSANNAH DAVISSON,

HAVING removed from the Bay, to the house in Church-street, lately possessed by Mr. *Plowden Weston*, will take in gentlemen to lodge and board, and will be obliged to those who will favour her with their company, and her utmost endeavours shall be used to give satisfaction.

She will let a first floor front room, fit for a store or office, also a cellar.

N. B. She still hires out her negro fellow painter, on the usual terms; but desires no person to employ him without first applying to her.

A NEW EDITION of the WORKS of the celebrated JOHN WILKES, Esq; is now publishing in New-York, by Mr. JAMES RIVINGTON, Bookseller, in three Vols. Octavo, at the low Price of Two DOLLARS and a QUARTER the Set.—The Paper manufactured, and all the Printing performed in America.

SUBSCRIPTIONS taken in by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-street.

TO BE SOLD by public outcry, on Tuesday the 30th of May instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the plantation of the late Dr. George Scott, *deceased, on Wadmelaw Island,*

ALL his personal estate, consisting of twenty-six valuable SLAVES, a stock of neat black cattle, horses, hogs, household furniture, plantation tools, &c. for all sums under twenty pounds, credit will be given (if required) to the first day of January, 1770, giving approved security, and paying interest from the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any lawful demands, are desired to give in their accounts for payment, properly attested, before the day of sale, to Messrs. *William & James Carson*, Merchants, in Charles-Town, or to

JOHN FREER, Executor.

TO BE SOLD by public vendue,

On Wednesday the 17th day of May next, at the plantation of the late Mr. John Sealy, *deceased, if a fair day, if not, the next fair day after,*

A PARCEL of young and likely NEGROES, among which are sawyers, boatmen, a very good cooper, and other valuable field slaves, some handy boys and girls, some good riding and draught horses, four yoke of oxen, a stock of good cattle and hogs, plantation tools of all kinds, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Also to be exposed to sale on the same day, if not disposed of before, a valuable tract of LAND, containing 250 acres, very suitable for corn, rice, and indico.

Any person inclinable to purchase said land before the day of sale, may treat with the subscriber at New-River.

The conditions of the sale is all sums under fifty pounds to be three months credit, and all above to the first of February, 1770, paying interest, and giving approved security, if required. JOHN SEALY, Executor.

All persons having any demands against said estate by bond, note, or otherwise, are desired to send in their accounts properly attested on or before the day of sale.

RICHARD LEE, Taylor,

Lately from LONDON, *in the house lately occupied by Mr.* Daniel Harper, *Taylor, in Church-street,*

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he is a man capable of going through his business, and gentlemen that will favour him with their custom may depend on having their commands obeyed with the greatest dispatch, as he has been a foreman in the best shops in London, he hopes that he will by his workmanship and dispatch of business merit their favours, and has good recommendations from the head masters in London.

For LONDON directly,

The NEW SHIP

BETSEY & ELSY,

JOHN HARRISON, Master.

(Burthen about 1100 Barrels)

FOR Freight of Rice, Indico, or Deer-Skins, or for Passage, apply to said Master on board at Mrs. Wragg's Wharf.

TO BE HIRED OUT.

A NEGRO WENCH, that can cook, wash, and iron extremely well. Any person in want of such a wench, may apply to WILLIAM EKELLS, at Messrs. *Dawson* and *Walter's* store on the Bay.

TO BE LET, furnished or not,

AN AIRY ROOM, fronting to the Southward and Westward, nearly opposite to the Hon. *Egerton Leigh*, Esq. Enquire of the Printer.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, the 28th of April last, a stout well made negro fellow, near six feet high, well acquainted about Cainhoy and Wando, where its likely he may be gone. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and delivers him to the warden of the work-house in Charles-Town, or to me at my plantation at Ponpon, shall receive a reward of TEN POUNDS currency.

WILLIAM M'LAUGHLING.

STRAYED or STOLEN about the middle of February, from Mr. *Elias Wigfall's* plantation on Cainhoy, the two following horses, one a red roan, about 14 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder TB, with a small star in his forehead; the other a dark bay, about 13 and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock A, has a large star in his forehead. Whoever will deliver the said strays to Mr. *Elias Wigfall*, or Mr. *David Guerard*, in St. John's parish, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward for each.

STOLEN on the 12th of March, out of the stable at my plantation near Ninety-Six, a cream coloured stallion, five years old, about fourteen hands high, with a black mane and tail, trots and paces, branded A in a round circle.

And a bright bay troting horse, about fourteen and an half hands high, about five years old, branded MW.

TEN POUNDS reward will be given for each of the horses, and upon conviction of the thief or thieves, FIFTY POUNDS currency.

ANDREW WILLIAMSON.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber's plantation on Savannah-river, near Purrysburgh, about six weeks ago, a likely young new negro fellow, about five feet eight inches high, and about twenty-five years of age, had on when he went away a white negro cloth jacket, breeches and cap, his jacket buttons are only notted cloth of the same, his breeches had no knee-bands, he has a ring-hole in each ear, calls himself POMPEY, speaks little or no English, calls his country name CONGO. Whoever will take the said negro up and deliver him to me, or to the warden of the work-house in Charles-Town, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges.

JEOICHUM HARDSTONE.

TO BE LET,

A Commodious SMALL TENEMENT, in Guignard-street, next Door to Captain William Moultrie's.—For further Particulars, enquire on the Bay of

ISAAC MOTTE.

TO BE LET,

THE FRONT STORE, in the House I now live. Apply to

CHARLES CROUCH.

NATHANIEL BULLINE,

HATH removed his shop into Church-street, two doors from the corner of Tradd-street, where will be disposed of by him all kinds of DRUGS and MEDICINES, usually imported into this province, at the most reasonable prices, also sweet-meats, citron and tamarinds, rose, orange flower, Hungary, lavender, cinnamon, orange, and calamus waters, the last of which is esteemed very efficacious in the cholic, and other painful disorders in the stomach and bowels.

N. B. Boxes of MEDICINES for plantation and ship use, with directions.

THE subscriber having for a long time laboured under great disadvantages, occasioned by sickness of himself and journeyman, in establishing his MANUFACTORY of EARTHEN WARE, or the POTTING BUSINESS; now gives this public notice, that he has recovered his health, which will enable him to carry on that valuable branch of business equal to what is done in England or elsewhere, as he worked at the business 18 years in England, and has provided himself with all sorts of tools, moulds, models, and materials, having also found an excellent CLAY for supplying the manufactory with, provided he can have some small assistance, to carry it on with spirit.——He can give sufficient reasons why it hath not succeeded hitherto.——A few young negroes will be taken apprentices to said business, by applying to me, still residing at the manufactory at Cainhoy, or to Mr. JAMES FALLOWS, on the Bay, in Charles-Town. JOHN BARTLAM.

N. B. If I can meet with proper encouragement, I will remove the manufactory to or near Charles-Town, if a convenient spot can be got near to a landing or river. Any person having such a place to let, may apply as above.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, about three weeks past, a young NEGRO FELLOW, named

CYRUS,

well known in Charles-Town, and about Indian-Land, being formerly the property of Mr. *William Sealy*, jun. at Euhaws, Indian-Land; it is supposed he is gone to the southward in one of the coasting schooners. Whoever delivers him to me in Charles-Town, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward; THIRTY POUNDS reward will be given, upon conviction of his being harboured, if by a white person, and TEN POUNDS if by a negro.

April 24, 1769. JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

George-Town, March 15, 1769.

FINDING it impossible for us to have a state of our affairs ready by the 5th of April next, agreeable to our former advertisement, we have to beg a further indulgence of our creditors until Monday the 22d day of May next, at which time we shall be ready to meet them at Mr. *Dillon's* in Charles-Town.—And as little or no regard hath been paid to our former advertisement, we have to desire that all persons indebted to us will, without loss of time, call and pay, or settle the same, as this is the last notice that ever will be given, by

SHACKELFORD & LUPTAN.

Selling off for cash, at a low advance,

By EDWARD JONES, & Co.

At their store nearly opposite to the Lower-market,

All their remaining stock of GOODS,

CONSISTING of an assortment of woollen-drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, cutlery, ironmongery, glass and stone ware. Any person taking the whole will have them on very good terms. 6w.

TO BE SOLD at eight for one, payable here in cash or bills of exchange, belonging to a person who intends for England in May next,

FIVE trunks of well assorted Irish linens, cost from 10d. to 16s. per yard in England, bought for ready money; likewise two bales of blue strouds, a quantity of Lisbon, sweet, mountain, and red port wines, and a few pieces of Scotch and Irish oznabrugs. Enquire of ANDREW LORD, who has a quantity of Manilla silk HOSE for sale.

TO BE SOLD on Monday the 22d of May, if a fair day, if not, the first following, at the house of Mr. ROBERT M'LEOD, *deceased, near Stony-Creek Meeting,*

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of household furniture, mostly mahogany, and in good order, horses, a good stock of goats, and a remarkable fine stock of cattle. The conditions of sale are all sums under twenty pounds to be paid down, and all above credit till the first day of August next, with such security as may be required, by MARGARET TOBIAS, and THOMAS RUTLEDGE.

THOMAS RUTLEDGE,

Surviving partner of ROBERT M'LEOD, & Co. *late of Prince-William's parish,*

GIVES this last notice to all persons indebted to that Co-partnership, that he will put in suit every debt that is not paid or settled to his satisfaction by the 20th of May next, as no longer indulgence can possibly be given.

The remaining STOCK of GOODS,

TO BE SOLD a great BARGAIN,

And if the purchaser inclines may have the STORES and BUILDINGS, well known to be one of the best situations for that purpose in the province. April 22, 1769.

TO BE LET,

A Large convenient SHOP, COMPTING-HOUSE, and DRY CELLARS, &c. next to Messrs. *James & William Lennox's*, in Elliott-street. Enquire of JOHN M'CALL.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

April 16, 1769. A negro fellow of the *Mandingo* country, calls himself *Harry*, says his master's name is *Richard Davis*, lives near *William Flood's* on Santee, he is 6 feet high, of a yellow complexion, strait limbed, says he is a piece of a cooper, and has been out almost 12 months, has on an old white negro cloth jacket and breeches. Taken up at Mr. *John Jaur's* plantation called the *Cypress*.

JOHN BROWN, Warden.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-street; where all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care and Expedition.

SUPPLEMENT to the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, and COUNTRY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1769. No. 180. [Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

ADDRESS of JOHN WILKES, *Eſq; to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of Middleſex, on being elected a* SECOND TIME *their Repreſentative in Parliament.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE zeal and unanimity you have ſhewn this day for the maintenance of our moſt valuable privileges againſt the late attack of a deſpotic adm——n, will for ever reflect the trueſt honour on yourſelves and on this county. With every ſentiment of gratitude and reſpect, I beg leave to acknowledge the repeated diſtion you have been pleaſed to make of me on this occaI am the more happy, becauſe I conſider my reion by the free and unanimous voice of my countrymen, e moſt direct and full teſtimony you could give to the d, that you approve my conduct relative to the publicaof the *preface* and the *Secretary of State's letter*, which followed by the horrid murders committed in my ſight the walls of this priſon. I obeyed your *inſtructions*, tlemen, in that only inſtance in my power, although I in cuſtody at the bar of the H—— of C——. I ght it my duty, as your Repreſentative, earneſtly to an enquiry into the tranſactions of the military on that of cruelty and carnage,—a day of indelible diſgrace to annals of England, and even to humanity. I pledged elf to bring evidence to the bar of the C——s in ſupport the charge I had ſtated, and whenever P——nt ſhall e inquiſition for the innocent blood ſpilt here on the 10th May, I am ſure, my worthy colleague, *Mr. Glynn*, will juſtice to this injured country in the Houſe, and I will be wanting to the cauſe in this priſon, or in the moſt thſome dungeon, if indeed I am not as cloſely and rigoſly confined as I was in the Tower.——The horror I preſſed of the maſſacre in that *preface*, was made the firſt d chief pretence of my expulſion, as I now find from the *ters*. And to every thing elſe alledged againſt me, the urts of law have full ſatisfaction, and the whole happened ne years before your former choice, before I had devoted yſelf to your ſervice.

In conſequence of this freſh mark of your regard and nfidence, I expect, gentlemen, freſh errors to cruſh and ſtroy me from the preſent adm——n, whom I believe be determined enemies of the freedom of the ſubject.—at whatever I may ſuffer under the mercileſs fangs of niſterial veng-ance, I will perſevere in the cauſe of liberty the laſt moment of my life. Under every threatening nger I will join with you in hearty endeavours to repair breaches which have been made, and to reſtore to its ient vigour and firſt principles this excellent conſtitution, ch has in our times been ſapped and undermined by et corruption, and invaded by open violence. I wiſh I d ſay only in the caſe of general warrants, the ſeizure apers, the maſſacre by the military in theſe fields, and aſſaſſinations at Brentford. However, from the goodneſs ur cauſe, and the high ſpirit of this free nation, we ot in the end fail of ſucceſs, and our ſteadineſs will to us the firm and generous ſupport of the numerous, ble and magnanimous friends, whom liberty has ready r call throughout this iſland. The glorious event muſt e preſervation of the liberties of the people to the preand future ages.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your grateful, affectionate, and faithful

humble ſervant,

's-Bench Priſon, JOHN WILKES.

rſday, Feb. 16, 1769.

aſt night, about 8 o'Clock, Mr. Wilkes's Re-election the County of Middleſex was rejected, and a new Writ iſſued for another election, which will come on next eſday ſe'nnight, the 28th inſt. Mr. Wilkes ſtands again; it is generally believed, that the Freeholders will again nimouſly elect him, in order to aſſert and ſupport their inherent and invaluable Rights of chuſing whom they aſe.

Mr. Wilkes's ſecond expulſion is now reported to be nded on the ſame Principles with, and confirmed by the cedent of Sir Robert Walpole's Caſe; to wit, that the ulſion of a Member in one Parliament, renders him apable of ſitting the whole courſe of that Parliament.

Bets we are told, run laſt night againſt Mr. Wilkes who ends ſtarting again for the Plate, at the enſuing Races at ntford.

It is ſaid that a petition is prepared, and which fills the geſt ſkin of parchment that could be procured, by the eeholders of the County of Middleſex, in favour of a tain Gentleman, and ſoliciting a Redreſs of the National rievances, in order to be preſented to a particular great rſonage.

Thurſday afternoon Mr. Wilkes gave a grand entertainent to ſeveral perſons of diſtinction at his apartments in e King's-Bench Priſon; among other Dainties and Curities a fine large Swan, being five Feet one Inch in Length, s ſerved up at table; there was Muſic playing all the ne. At night the Priſon was illuminated, and the evenz concluded with the utmoſt Joy and Feſtivity.

We hear that the proprietors of the Weſtham Waterworks end to make Mr. Wilkes an offer to ſupply his Brewery, it be carried into Execution, with water gratis for three rs.

Mr. Bingley, in a very remarkable Affidavit, annexed to North-Briton of this day, makes Oath that he will never ſwer to interrogatories as long as he lives, unleſs he ſhould put to the torture.

Among the matters which paſſed on Thurſday ſe'nnight the India Houſe, in the Court of Proprietors, after the laration of the Ballot, a Gentleman very nearly allied to —— C——, called on the Directors to declare whether y had not Intelligence that the French were building a at Number of Veſſels of War in the Province of Bengal; alſo whether the French have not four thouſand Land Forces at the Mauritius Iſlands, and were not accumulating Stores there for their Supply when they ſhould be ſent to the Continent of Aſia? This was not contradicted; but, on this Gentleman's exhorting the Directors to uſe the moſt ſpeedy and effectual means to ſecure the Poſſeſſions from any Attack, in conſequence of any of theſe Preparations; the Chairman anſwered they would do the beſt they were able.

It is rumoured, that a Fleet will ſhortly be fitted out for North-America, in which will be embarked every *Neceſſary* to enforce obedience.

As a war with France may be expected, it is ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the proper Parties, whether to prohibit the inſuring our Enemies Ships would not be a very wiſe meaſure.

Thurſday was held a General Court of the Eaſt-India Company, when it was agreed to impower the Directors to make an increaſe of dividend, if circumſtances will admit of it, and it is ſaid they will be impowered to give to the government 400,000l. per Ann. for five Years.

A letter from a gentleman at Warſaw, dated Jan. 22, ſays, "Notwithſtanding the reports to the contrary, you may depend upon it, that the Confederates increaſe daily, and have lately been very ſucceſsful in ſome of their enterprizes. As they have already ſpread Confuſion and Terror wherever they come, what muſt be the fate of the poor Diſſidents, when theſe Fanaticks are ſtrengthened by the Turks and Tartars! The King, and ſome of the Nobility, however, take the moſt effectual Steps imaginable to prevent the conſequences that may enſue from the inveterate Spirits of theſe Inſurgents."

There are letters from Paris, which ſay, that the Duke de Choiſeul is actually diſmiſſed from his employment at the French Court: An event of great conſequence to the repoſe of Europe, as it was by this Miniſter's Advice, contrary to the Senſe of the French Nation, that troops were ſent to Corſica; and that by his intrigues that the Turks were incited to declare War againſt the Ruſſians. It is expected the count de Chatelet will be ſent for over to ſucceed him.

Other letters from France abſolutely adviſe, that the new Miſtreſs of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty makes ſuch a rapid progreſs in the heart of that amorous Monarch, that new Titles, Dignities and Emoluments, are daily preparing for her. She is ſoon to be created a Ducheſs; which the Prime Miniſter, the Duke de Choiſuel, has ſtrongly oppoſed, on account of the Female Favourite's low extraction; but he has been over-ruled; and it is actually thought that the Duke's Reſignation of all his State employments is in part occaſioned by this Lady's diſpleaſure.

In the city of Liege, capital of the Biſhoprick of the ſame name, and famous for its Iron manufactory, it is ſuppoſed are near 500,000 Artificers. Previous to a war there is generally much recruiting in this town, moſt of theſe men having ſerved in a former war. At preſent, Spain, France, the Empreſs, and King of Pruſſia, are beating up there for volunteers: Is it not ſufficient to alarm Great-Britain, and to make Party ceaſe, that we may unite againſt the common Enemy.

We hear that on Monday next three Indictments will be preferred at Hick's Hall againſt the three principal Perſons charged with hiring the mob who made the riot at Brentford.

FEBRUARY 19. It is ſaid to be ſettled by Mr. Wilkes's friends, that if that gentleman ſhould, by any means, be incapacitated from ſitting for Middleſex, they will propoſe Sir Francis Blake Delaval as a candidate, and ſupport his election in the ſame powerful manner they did for their friend Mr. Wilkes.

Some letters from Paris mention, that the ambaſſador of the moſt chriſtian King at the Porte had made an offer to the Grand Vizir of a ſquadron of French men war of the line, to act where it might be thought neceſſary.

The Virginia and Maryland merchants, we hear, elegantly entertained ſeveral perſons of high rank, on Thurſday, at the London tavern in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet; and that after dinner, a plan of great importance to the colonies was taken in conſideration.

Laſt night Mr. Wilkes was again expelled the Houſe of Commons, and declared incapable of ſitting in parliament. A new writ is iſſued out for another election for the County of Middleſex, and though the votes againſt Mr. Wilkes were 235 to 89 for him, he again ſets up, and has publiſhed the following Addreſs to the Electors of the ſaid County, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

THE unanimity you have ſhewn in the ſecond choice of me as your repreſentative, has not prevented my ſecond expulſion; another writ is ordered, and I muſt again entreat you to confirm your former choice, by honouring me a third time with your votes at the enſuing election, which will be at Brentford on the 28th inſtant. I will never give up the cauſe, nor quit the ſervice of my conſtituents, and I make no doubt that your perſeverance in ſupport of your own rights by a repeated exertion of the powers you derive from the conſtitution, will in the end be crowned with the deſired ſucceſs. In caſe of my future expulſion, I will regularly repeat to you the offer of my humble ſervices, that you may have again and again an opportunity of vindicating your moſt valuable privileges, the rights of all the electors of this kingdom, which I will never abandon or betray.

I hope none of my friends will be abſent from Brentford on the 28th, and I ſhould be particularly obliged by their early appearance. I am, Gentlemen, your faithful humble ſervant,

JOHN WILKES.

King's-Bench Priſon, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1769.

FEBRUARY 20. A new writ is iſſued out for the electing of a knight of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the county of Middleſex, in the room of John Wilkes, Eſq; who is adjudged incapable of being elected a member to ſerve in the preſent Parliament, and whoſe election for the ſaid county, has been declared void.

FEBRUARY 21. *If the Freeholders of the County of Middleſex ſhould petition for a diſſolution of the preſent P—— at the end of three Years, it is thought the Placemen will alſo petition on their Part, that it may continue, during their natural Lives, or at leaſt for the Term of 21 Years. They being apprehenſive that if ſuch a Meaſure were to take place, they ſhould not be able, either by money or bludgeons, to gain another equally ſerviceable.*

It is ſaid the petitions preparing to be preſented to a certain great Perſonage, by the Freeholders of more than one County, contain a requeſt of a very extraordinary nature.

It is reported that a petition is preparing by ſome of the Livery of London (which will alſo have in it the ſame extraordinary requeſt) in order to be laid before a Common Hall for their approbation and ſigning.

A report prevailed this morning that two more expulſions were expected ſoon to take place.

It ſaid that in the new writ iſſued for Middleſex, John Wilkes is excepted againſt from being a candidate.

We hear, in caſe a popular gentleman ſhould not be re-elected, and no other candidate ſhould appear on the buſtings, the ſheriff will return the writ ſpecial, and the county be ſineable for not ſending a perſon to repreſent them.

Two popular gentlemen have poſitively declared they will never be ſhaved, but let their beards grow like Jews, till a certain popular gentleman takes his ſeat.

At a large and reſpectable meeting of gentlemen yeſterday at the London tavern, (friends of Mr. Wilkes and the conſtitution) at which meeting many of the Members of the Houſe of Commons attended, a ſubſcription was ſet on foot to ſupport the cauſe, when the ſum of 3340l. was immediately ſubſcribed, and a committee appointed to carry the ſame throughout the kingdom.——The preamble to the Subſcription paper runs in the following manner, "Whereas John Wilkes, Eſq; has ſuffered very greatly in his private fortune, from the ſevere and repeated proſecutions he has undergone in behalf of the public, and as it ſeems reaſonable to us, that the man who ſuffers for the public good, ſhould be ſupported by the public, We, &c. &c."

We are told, that, ſince the late peace, our diſputes about America, and Mr. Wilkes, have coſt the nation at leaſt half a million of money. How well laid out, we leave the public to judge.

The buſtings at Brentford for the re-election of Mr. Wilkes were remarkably ſmall. Whilſt they were erecting, an agent of Sir W. B. P. aſked the carpenter if he was building a pulpit for the parſon; "No, Sir, ſaid the carpenter,——a ſlaughter-houſe for Sir William."

Moſt accounts from the continent agree in the ſuppoſition, that a certain ambiguous power has ſowed the ſeeds of diſſenſion between the Turks and Ruſſians in order to bring on a general war in Europe.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bombay, juſt received.

——"*To this account I muſt ſubjoin a piece of intelligence reſpecting my own private fortunes, and which from your regard for me, I am aſſured you will ſympathize in; I mean a heavy loſs I have juſt ſuſtained, by the capture of the Bimlapatan, a fine ſnow of 300 tons burthen, belonging to me, which was taken a month ago by two Arabian cruiſers in the entrance of the gulph of Perſia; my loſs upon this occaſion exceeds 30,000 rupees; and is more unlucky, as I had hardly got the better of the former unſucceſsful ſtroke, which I wrote you on account of laſt ſeaſon. The Bimlapatan is the fourth veſſel that has been taken by enemies of one kind and another within theſe three months, between Buſſora and Bombay; as for the company's cruiſers, they are ſo wretchedly diſpoſed of, and ſo badly regulated, that there might as well be none, and the company would do much better to ſave the vaſt expence they are at, by aboliſhing them entirely, than ſuffer them to exiſt under ſuch inconſiſtent and ill-judged diſpoſitions.*

——"*The diſagreements amongſt the Marattoes, makes this the moſt proper time for executing a ſcheme we have long meditated, and which would be attended with the moſt happy conſequences for this iſland; I mean the attack of Salſet, and the little iſlands of Hanary and Cannary. Theſe conqueſts might be atchieved without any difficulty, and eſpecially now that their inteſtine diviſions employ all their attention another way;——however, whether our wiſe heads will make uſe of the opportunity, or wait for increaſe of fame by increaſe of difficulty, is a point I am not enough behind the curtain to gueſs at," &c. &c.*

We hear, that the cauſe of the miſcarriage of the American petitions for redreſs of grievances, was occaſioned by the improper ſtile in which they were conceived, and the late inſolent demeanour of the Boſtonians; which joint circumſtances rendered it inconſiſtent with the dignity of government to liſten to their demands.

Some letters from Leghorn mention, that even General Paoli himſelf begins to deſpair of being much longer able to defend his country, on account of the repeated revolt of the Chiefs of Corſica to the French intereſt.

Letters from the Hague ſay, that the preſent diſpute between the Elector Palatine and the City of Aix la Chapelle, is owing to the latter not permitting a Dyer, whom the Elector had ſettled in a houſe there belonging to him, to exerciſe his trade in that City, excepting in dying Scarlet; but Advices from Utrecht ſeem to intimate a different Reaſon, as theſe troops are to march to other places.

As the office of Chief Juſtice in Eyre is now revived in the perſon of a lawyer of the firſt rank at the bar, (though without any judicial power) it may not be altogether idle or curious, to ſee a little what antiquity ſays about the origin of that dignity, which has been in oblivion theſe two centuries.——Juſtices in Eyre (Juſticiarii Itinerantes) *in antient times were ſent with a commiſſion in divers counties, to hear ſuch cauſes eſpecially as were pleas of the crown. This was done for the eaſe of the people, who elſe muſt have been hurried to the King's-bench for juſtice, if the caſe were too high for the county court. They differed from the Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, becauſe they were ſent on one or two ſpecial cauſes, and to one place, whereas Juſtice in Eyre were ſent through the counties of England with a more indefinite and general commiſſion. They had their firſt inſtitution from Henry II.*

The election for a Knight of the Shire, for the County of Middleſex, which was fixed for the 28th inſt. it poſtponed till the 16th of March.

We hear, that a certain popular gentleman's daughter is to be married to a certain Nabob of immenſe fortune, which he acquired when a governor in India.

Sir Harcourt Maſters, Knight and Alderman, being a South-Sea Director, was included in the Act which paſſed in the Year 1721, whereby 37 gentlemen were for ever incapacitated from ſitting in either Houſe of Parliament, or holding any place of Truſt or Profit under the Government; but that act never reached his Aldermanſhip, for he died Alderman of Coleman-ſtreet Ward about 20 Years after.

A noble Lord, who amaſſed an immenſe fortune in the Eaſt Indies, will ſhortly be created an Engliſh peer.

There is ſuch a number of petitions againſt undue returns, that it is thought ſeveral of them muſt be obliged to ſtand over to next year for determination.

We are aſſured that ſome of our nobility wore ſuits of cloaths on the laſt birth-day, which coſt 650l. of French manufacture; and ſuch ſuits could not be made up in England for double the money. This accounts very well for their being ſmuggled.

On Wedneſday laſt the Hon. Commodore Byron kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's, on being appointed governor and commander in chief of Newfoundland.

Saturday William Lynch, Eſq; member for Canterbury, ſet out Ambaſſador for Turin.

The inſide of the King's-Bench Priſon is at this time ſo immoderately full of priſoners, that they are now erecting wooden huts in the ſtreet between the two ſides of the priſon, for the accommodation of ſuch as cannot get chambers.

There is an order given to the keeper of his Majeſty's goal of Newgate to let Lawrence Baſſe have the full liberty of the priſon, as there will be a pardon for him; and as for Dr. Dyrk, he is to remain cloſe confined till further enquiries.

FEBRUARY 22. Yesterday there was a meeting of the [illegible] at the Mansion-house, with a view to [illegible] of John Wilkes, Esq. The following is a sketch of their proceedings. There were present about 200 gentlemen, freeholders of the county of Middlesex. At 12 o'clock Mr. Townshend was desired by the general voice to take the chair, who expressed his disapprobation of the measures taken to compel the freeholders of Middlesex to give up their constitutional right of chusing any gentleman they think proper to send, as their representative, to the House of Commons; and having produced many instances of former expulsions, assured the audience that none of those could, in any wise affect the case of Mr. Wilkes; for none of them were attempted to be inflicted but where the misconduct or crime of the sitting member proved him to be unworthy to be trusted with the liberty and property of his country. In which argument he was seconded by Mr. Sawbridge, and the Rev. Mr. Horne, who read a case in point, which happened in the present reign, of an expulsion, re-expulsion, and even an act of assembly in the island of Barbadoes, and their whole proceedings, in the said case, disannulled by our gracious K— and C——, as an invasion upon the rights of the people to chuse their own representatives. Several more gentlemen delivered their sentiments to the same effect: And Sir E. Dering stood up to vindicate his own character and conduct in the present proceedings, pledged his honour that he never did nor never will oppose Mr. Wilkes, either in the county of Middlesex or elsewhere. Each of the speakers concluded with an exhortation to unanimity in their perseverance to maintain their rights of election, to be dutiful to the King, oppose bad men and bad measures, to preserve the peace on all occasions, and to vote for Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Wilkes only. It was then put up to the vote, whether they would unanimously and at their own expence support the election of Mr. Wilkes on the 16th of March next, and use the utmost of their endeavours to bring as many friends as possible to Brentford on that occasion? when it was unanimously agreed so to do, and it was added, viva voce, that they would rather lose their lives than their liberties.

Saturday last a noble D—— spent most part of the day in canvassing among the opulent freeholders of M——x, who reside at the west end of the town, in order to promote the interest of a certain Kn. of the B——, who has never yet been a candidate for the county.

There has no person yet appeared to oppose Mr. Wilkes in his election for Middlesex, and as his friends seem to be as numerous and as hearty as ever, it is imagined that all opposition will be ineffectual.

Many of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex have come to a resolution not to elect any person who has been invested with an order, believing from experience, that such kind of gentry are more to be admired for their outside than their in.

The lawyers, it is said, are of different opinions, as well as the members of the court of Aldermen, concerning the legality of electing John Wilkes, Esq. in his present situation, for an Alderman of this city; but howsoever the lawyers and the Aldermen may be divided in their sentiments on that occasion, the inhabitants of Farringdon Without seem unanimous in resolving to have no other Alderman for their ward.

It is said that a certain election is postponed on account of giving time for the preparing a disqualification bill, to render all future trouble on the occasion entirely fruitless.

The report of a pardon for a certain gentleman prevailed much again yesterday at the West end of the town.

We hear that a certain Baronet will bring to a noted tavern fifty gentlemen, to subscribe 100l. each to the support of Mr. Wilkes.

A Courtier was lately observing to a patriotic gentleman, that the only way to deprive Mr. Wilkes of his popularity, would be to grant him a free pardon. You are mistaken, Sir, replied the other, the best expedient would be, to tack him to the present M——y, which would render him shocking hideous to every Man in the Kingdom.

A member of a certain assembly, very fond of gardening, observed on Monday at a coffee-house the west end of the town, "the present m——y had been doing nothing but grubbing up liberty and planting taxes.

The ladies in the parish of St. Clement have come to a resolution of forming themselves into a Body, to address his Majesty in Favour of a popular Gentleman: Their dress on the above occasion, it is said, will be white Satin, adorned with blue Ribbands and Feathers.

Yesterday a gentleman in a high department in the law had the honour of a long conference with his Majesty at St. James's.

Letters from Vienna advise, that it was necessary to be on their guard on the side of Poland, the court had given orders not only for establishing Magazines in Moldavia and Bohemia; but likewise intended to form three intrenched camps, of 10 or 12,000 men each.

His Majesty's ships Antelope, Montague, and Dunkirk of 50 guns each, are put into commission, in order to be stationed at Newfoundland, Antigua and Jamaica.

Last Monday three separate Bills of indictment were found against three different persons for hiring the Rioters at the Brentford election.

A great Man, at present abroad, we are told, goes by the Name of William Davis, and it is expected, will be shortly outlawed.

Advice is said to be received that two French men of war, with land forces on board, were lately cast away on the island of Madagascar, bound to Mauritius with stores.

It is said the Sum of Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds will be wanted to support the Civil Government established in East-Florida.

They write from Sweden, that from the influence of a certain ambitious Court, who is suspected to have fomented most of the late disturbances that have agitated Europe, a great alteration seems likely to happen very shortly in the affairs of that kingdom.

By advices from Vienna, we are assured, that a great number of Jews, inhabitants of Moldavia, apprehensive of suffering from the barbarity of the Confederates, have taken arms, in order to oppose the incursions of those fanatical Insurgents.

We hear from Smyrna, that the Grand Vizier has proclaimed that all French and English Surgeons, who chuse to enter into the Turkish service, shall not be obliged to change their religion, and that their pay shall be settled on them for Life. The cause of this extraordinary encouragement is supposed to be owing to the fatal consequences that have accrued from the want of expert Surgeons in the Ottoman army.

We are informed by a gentleman from Holstein, that a celebrated Personage of great rank in Russia, but really had the small pox several years ago; but that he chose to be inoculated by our eminent English Practitioner, in order to set an example, which should dispute the ridiculous prejudices which her subjects had entertained against that salutary practice.

It is said that 1,200,000l. will be wanted on Exchequer bills.

Letters from Paris, dated the 13th of February say, that the hurt his Most Christian Majesty lately received on his arm is likely to be attended with very bad consequences, an erisipelas having come on and spread itself over the whole limb and part of his side.

The Earl of Bute is not arrived from abroad, as has been asserted in the Papers.

The account that warrants were issued out against a certain Clergyman, is entirely groundless.

Upwards of 40,000 l. is already subscribed by the Gentlemen of Liverpool, towards carrying on the navigable canal from Leeds, to that town.

A few days ago a Gentleman for his diversion advertised that a Lady of moderate fortune wanted a husband; and it is no less astonishing than true, that the letters received in answer to the advertisement amounted to no less than 279.

We are informed that a gentleman having paid a visit to Mr. Wilkes a few days ago, he afterwards told a person in high office that Mr. Wilkes was a man of a mild and polite address; to which the placeman replied, 'I do not know how Mr. Wilkes's private address may be, but there is not much mildness in most of his public addresses.'

It is reported that a noble Duke has made a settlement of 2000l. per annum on his Lady, to commence as soon as a divorce has gone through the proper forms.

FEBRUARY 24. Several English young noblemen and gentlemen are preparing, we hear, to embark for Germany, in their way to Russia, in order to join the Russian army, as volunteers, and make a campaign against the Turks.

On Thursday a cause was tried in the court of King's-bench, between two gentlemen of Berkshire, on an action brought by the former against the latter, for criminal conversation with his wife; when, after a short hearing, the jury brought in a verdict with 2000l. damages, besides costs of suit, in favour of the plaintiff. It was remarkable that the gallant was about fifty years old, and the lady above forty.

We hear two thousand seamen will speedily be wanted to man some ships of war going upon an expedition of importance.

FEBRUARY 27. On Friday two bills of indictment were found against Thomas Braine and William Moore, for printing and publishing a libel in the North-Briton Extraordinary, No. 37.

FEBRUARY 28. Some letters from Constantinople mention, that the Grand Seignior has declared his intention of commanding, in person, the Grand Ottoman army this summer against the Russians.

It is generally thought the death of the Pope will be the certain annihilation of the order of Jesuits; number of the cardinals having several times advised the Pope to these measures, but without effect.

We are informed that there will be a general meeting this day, at the King's arms in Cornhill, of the merchants and other eminent persons of this metropolis, in order to chuse a committee to draw up an address to be presented to his Majesty, expressive of their duty and loyalty, and to shew their dislike of the many private meetings lately holden on particular occasions.

Extract of a letter from Francfort, dated February 13.

"A large sum of money is arrived here for the Emperor's use, part of it is in florins from Brussels, and a much larger part in sixdollers from Germany. Orders are received here from Vienna, to form immense magazines of provisions, corn, and forage. Some rich jew merchants have contracted for large quantities of ammunition from Holland; Bouffet and others at Liege, have contracted for 45,000 stand of arms. The banks of the Neckar, and the Rhine, are swarming with contractors; this city is filled with quarter-masters, adjutants, and engineers, in the Austrian and Prussian service. An incredible number of French Jesuits are assembled here from all parts in various characters; most in the dress of German officers, and many as recruiting serjeants, a character in which they are amazingly successful. On the plain near this city is now marking out an encampment for forty battalions and thirty squadrons. Large redoubts are likewise marked out in the front of the line, and five in the rear, each capable of receiving twelve pieces of battering cannon.

"It is now affirmed, that all these great military preparations are in consequence of a secret treaty between the Emperor and the King of Prussia. The young Emperor is determined to realize the character of a patriot King, to establish the freedom and union of the empire of Germany, the liberty and independency of the German princes, and to re-unite to the empire its dismembered provinces."

The Russian ambassador was not at court on Sunday. Some people on this account conjecture, that the demands of that court have been refused here.

In consequence of the indictment preferred against Mr. Moore, for publishing a certain paper, and others for vending the same, one of the parties has been apprehended and committed to Newgate; but Mr. Moore having previous knowledge of the event, is not yet in custody.

On Sunday died, in Margaret-street, Cavendish square, William Duncombe, Esq; well known by many ingenious publications, particularly his translation of Horace.

Last night the great cause between the guardians of the Duke of Hamilton, and the Hon. Mr. Douglass, which has so much engaged the attention of the public, for some time past, was finally decided in favour of Mr. Douglass.

This morning several of the agents for the colonies waited upon his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, on affairs of great importance to North-America.

MARCH 1. On Monday the master, wardens, and examiners of the surgeons company (ten in number) met at their hall in the Old Bailey, in pursuance of a letter from the Earl of Rochford, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, desiring their opinion in relation to a doubt that had arisen whether the blow which Mr. Clarke received at the election at Brentford was the cause of his death; and the above gentlemen, after examining the surgeons, apothecary, and several other persons, returned an answer the same evening to his Lordship, giving it as their unanimous opinion, that the blow was not the cause of Mr. Clarke's death.

A noble lawyer on the determinate of a late great cause, spoke for two hours, when being overcome by the heat of the room he fainted, but recovering again, resumed his discourse, and went on another hour, with the greatest eloquence and strength of argument.

Yesterday the Earl of Chatham dined with Earl Temple at his house in Pall-Mall, and in the evening returned to Hayes.

MARCH 2. A message was sent yesterday by a great personage to both houses, the contents of which have not yet transpired.

We are informed from very good authority, that the arrears of the civil list amount to 513,513l. exactly, which, it is said, is to be raised by a lottery.

It is conjectured, that the different litigations of the grand cause of Douglas, in France, Scotland, and England, have cost the contending parties at least 100,000l.

According to letters from Hamburgh, it is the general opinion that the court of Berlin will act only in defence of her own territories during the war between the Turks and Russians.

We hear from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester, that a great number of hands are now unemployed on account of the little demand of goods, owing to the failure of orders from America.

Tuesday night a grand conference was held at the Duke of Grafton's in Arlington-street, at which the Dukes of Bedford and Ancaster, Earl of Hertford, Lord Weymouth, and several others of the ministry and nobility assisted.

MARCH 3. Yesterday a committee of the society of "Supporters of the Bill of Rights," met pursuant to appointment, at the London-Tavern, and proceeded further in the regulation of their plan for the support of Mr. Wilkes and the liberty of the subject.

We hear that a Great Personage has expressed much disapprobation at some late meetings that have been held.

A certain marriage, which has been long kept secret, will, it is said, be shortly made public.

MARCH 4. Some letters from Paris mention, that certain overtures, in the name of the principal chiefs of Corsica, had lately been transmitted to that court, which if accepted would put the French King in peaceable possession of that island without any more bloodshed.

The great cause lately determined had been in hearing ever since the holidays; the council on both sides displayed great eloquence: Those for the Appellant were Lord Advocate, whose speech lasted fourteen hours, and Sir Fletcher Norton, who spoke about seven hours. The council for the respondent were Mr. Yorke, who was about six hours in his speech, Mr. Wedderburn about twelve, and Mr. Solicitor General about nine. After Sir Fletcher Norton's reply, which took up about six hours, the Lords proceeded to judgment.

A report prevails that a certain nobleman died as he was going from Rome in his way to Bareges.

Yesterday some dispatches, said to be of great importance, were received at the Secretary of State's office, from his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York.

Advices is said to be received that the French merchants of Rochelle, Bourdeaux, and other capital sea-ports of the kingdom, are preparing to ship this season, immense cargoes on board their vessels going on the Newfoundland fishery; with what view may be easily guessed.

WILLIAM LOOCOCK,

Has imported in the last vessels from LONDON,

A Compleat and general assortment of chymical, galenical preparations and drugs, with mostly every family medicine now in use, among which are, the famous essence of JOHNSOM or TURPETH ROOT, being a native of the remote parts of this province, and which is the most certain, easy and effectual medicine ever found in all venerial cases. Fifteen drops being taken morning and evening in a glass of water or any thing convenient, will most effectually rout that disorder in a few days, and never leave any gleet or weeping after it, which is too often the case: It is likewise a most effectual medicine in all rhumatic complaints, leprosy, scurvey, old sores or ulcers, nay even in all cronical disorders; it will cure the yaws effectually in a few days, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms at his MEDICINAL WARE-HOUSE, in Broad-street.

ALL persons indebted to the late Mr. GEORGE SEAMAN, deceased, by bond, note, or otherwise, are requested to call and discharge, or settle the same, especially those who are in arrears for interest; and those who have any demands to send them in.

JAMES LENNOX,
DAVID DEAS,
WILLIAM LENNOX,
JOHN DEAS,
} Executors.

The house wherein the said deceased lately dwelt, is to be let, and may be entered upon immediately. Any person inclining to rent the same, may apply to Mr. *John Rose*.

To be sold under the first Cost and Charges,

EIGHT French CHAIRS, Two SOFAS, and Three CURTAINS compleat, with rich carved Cornices, covered with Crimson Silk Damask, and spare Check Covers.—Good Bills of Exchange or Rice will be taken in Payment, or Credit given if required, paying Interest.

theif. THOMAS GADSDEN.

JOHN LORD, *Carver and Gilder*,

Has imported in the PORTLAND, *from* LONDON,

A Good assortment of glasses of the most useful sizes; likewise a small collection of the very best plaister of Paris figures, busts and heads, bronzed and white, which will be sold very reasonable at his shop in Meeting-street, nearly opposite to the Hon. *Egerton Leigh*, Esquire, where carving and gilding in all their branches, both in the house and furniture way, are performed, viz. pier glasses of all kinds, chimney ditto, girandoles, picture frames, console brackets for busts, &c. chimney pieces, capitals in all the orders, trusses, stair-case brackets, and mouldings, with all kinds of carving in the French, Chinese, and Gothic tastes, all which he will engage to execute in a workmanlike manner, on as low terms as possible.——Old gilding repaired, and glasses silvered.

ALEXANDER GILLON,

Has lately imported in the Sloop Maes, Thomas Blundell, *master, from* HOLLAND *and* SCILLY,

LINSEED OIL at 22s. 6d. per gallon by the cask of 40 gallons, and 25s. per single gallon, best vermillion at 40s. lb. brimstone, three gallon jugs at 3l. 5s. per dozen, empty casks from 4 and an half to 45 gallons, bottles of all sizes for ditto, trap cages that set themselves, breeding and common bird cages, wooden shoes at 10s. per pair, best long and short Dutch pipes, very handsome delph dishes and plates, close stools at 40s. each, hearth tiles 16 inches square, chimney tiles, best French horns at 16l. per pair, a compleat assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY, which with sundry other goods lately imported, will be sold very cheap at his store in Broad-street.—Also Madera and Vidonia WINES by the pipe or quarter-cask, Rhenish, Malmsy, Frontenac, Mountain, and CLARET by the dozen.

Congarees, February 7, 1769.

TAKEN up, a small gray mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock Z. The owner must prove his property before

WILLIAM TUCKER.